THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but no long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 49
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLV, NO. 49

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$4.00	$6.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	12.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Quarter column	8.00	9.00	10.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	18.00	35.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	60.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Aministrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line; regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Brickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Clerk of the Courts—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart.
A. B. Brockway.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seeholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Sil Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. S. S. Mayer.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Iron Street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3¾ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the correct fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

NEW NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR. Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street, Above 5th East side.

J. K. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

McHENRY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office N. W. C. Market and Fifth St. Diseases of the eye a specialty. aug. 29, 6m.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1 1879

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RoomNo. 13, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
aprtl19,1878.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,621,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'80-y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.	
North American of Philadelphia, Pa	
Franklin, of	"
Pennsylvania of	"
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Hanover of New York.	
Manhattan of	"

Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, 79-1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING
Nov 16'80.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. By sending 25 cents, with age, hight, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage
Address, W. FOX, Box 77 Fultonville, N. Y.
aug. 22, 3m.

LAWYERS.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained. Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Exit's BUILDING.

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building second door, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '78-tf

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe
oct. 1, 1879.

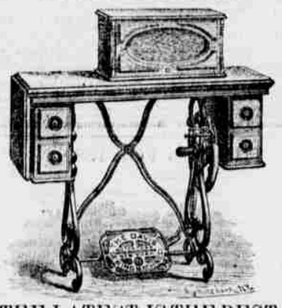
CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

SAMUEL FREDERICKS,
GENERAL FOUNDRY BUSINESS,
NEAR CATAWISSA.
New work and repairs neatly, quickly and cheaply done. Plows, Water-Wheels, &c., manufactured or repaired
aug. 22, '79.

THE DAVIS.



THE LATEST IS THE BEST.
The Greatest Sewing Machine of the Age
Don't fail to see this wonderful piece of perfection, the New Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine, Manufactured at Watertown, New York.
Will be on exhibition at the Bloomsburg fair ground during the fair.
All are cordially invited to call and inspect the New Machine and obtain samples of work, more beautiful and desirable than ever before accomplished and utterly impossible for any other to duplicate.
Thousands witnessing the immense range of work, and discarding their old machines for the NEW MACHINE, is sufficient proof of its superiority and bring for the DAVIS a trade that runs the factory to its fullest capacity.

The Vertical Feed,
Which supercedes the under feed, is the hinge upon which swings the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
Composed of only 13 Working Parts, while others have from forty to seventy-five, making the least complicated, the most durable and most reliable machine in use.
It positively leads all others, DOING AWAY with all basting, and is the LIGHTEST RUNNING SHUTTLE MACHINE IN THE WORLD! and gives general satisfaction. Will be sold at the recent popular REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES. Samples of work free.
J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 3, '79-1y.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Let your first attack of indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with the Bitters. The cure thus imparted will remain. This is a fact established by thousands of witnesses, whose testimony is simply a statement of their own experiences. Those afflicted with general debility of every phase will find this medicine an unfailing agent in building up and renewing their strength.
For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally. Oct 3, 1y.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the
White Sewing Machine
induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a
WHITE MACHINE
except from its regular authorized dealers, who will be sustained by the following warranty.
WE WARRANT THE NATURAL WEAR AND TEAR OF THE
White Shuttle Sewing Machine,
PLATE NUMBER 103339 FOR FAMILY PURPOSES, AND HEREBY AGREE TO KEEP THE SAME IN REPAIR FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM THIS DATE, FREE OF CHARGE.
This warranty excepts the breakage of needles bobbins and shuttles.
This warranty will not be sustained unless the late number above given corresponds with the number on the shuttle race slide. Beware of defaced r altered numbers.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

The "WHITE" Shuttle Sewing Machine
HAS GREATER CAPACITY than any other family Sewing Machine for doing every variety of work.
J. SALTZER, General Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 3, '79-1y.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
oct 3, '79-1y

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.
The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, December 1st, 1879, at two o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of John Patterson, late of Beaver township, deceased.
2. Widow of Silas F. Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.
3. Widow of M. E. Jackson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
4. Widow of Abraham Yoder, late of Locust township, deceased.
5. Widow of William Garrison, late the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
6. Widow of S. M. Erwin, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
7. Widow of B. K. Eves, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
8. Widow of John Hicks, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
9. Widow of John Raup, late of Franklin township, deceased.
10. Widow of George C. Scott, late of Catawissa, deceased.
11. Widow of Thomas Davis, late of Benton township deceased.

Register's Office, } W. H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 31, 1879. } Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.
Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, December 1st, 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The account of John McAnall, administrator of Lydia W. Dodson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, as filed by F. S. Hunt, administrator of John McAnall deceased.
2. The account of John McAnall, administrator of J. B. Dodson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, as filed by F. S. Hunt, administrator of John McAnall, deceased.
3. The final account of C. G. Jackson, guardian of James B. Pearce, minor child of A. B. Pearce, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
4. The first and final account of Harry W. Sloan, administrator of Maria Biggs, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The first and final account of Joseph Townsand, Trustee to sell Real Estate of John Townsand, late of Madison township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of John Appleman, Trustee to sell real estate of Ann Winner, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
7. The account of Lloyd S. Wintersteen, administrator of Levi Creasy, late of Main township, deceased.
8. The first and partial account of P. S. Mill, administrator of Sarah Keithline, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
9. The account of Wm. Martz, administrator cum testamento annexo, of Ludwig Theil, late of Locust township, deceased.
10. The final account of John G. Jacoby, guardian of Anna M. Peel (late Blank) a minor child of Samuel M. Blank, late of Centre township, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Thomas Butler, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Elizabeth Murry, late of Columbia county, deceased.
12. The first and final account of William Edwards executor of Ann Stahl, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
13. The firstand final account of M. E. Jackson, guardian of Rebecca J. March, minor child of James March, late of Centre township, deceased, as filed by C. B. Jackson, Executor of M. E. Jackson, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Samuel Coleman, administrator of Silas D. Kline, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
15. The second account of William Lamon, trustee in the estate of Jacob Moyer, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
16. The second account of Samuel Neyhard, executor of Philip Sahsig, late of Centre township, deceased, as trustee for Rachael Coleman.

Register's Office. } W. H. JACOBY
Bloomsburg, Oct. 31, 1879 } Register.
Oct. 31, '79-tc.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above, so one can not fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. oct. 3, '79-1y

Rowell & Co's. Adv'ts.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders for CASH from many localities for Stocks of Capital, with which to speculate in Wall Street. Large profits derived from investments of $25 to $100,000. Circular, with full explanations, sent free. Address BANKERS, Box 3403, LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Broad Street, New York.
NOV 14 -4W

WANTED.
Young Men and Ladies to learn Telegraphy. Good situations guaranteed. Address with stamp OBERLIN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, Ohio.
NOV 14-4W

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St., Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N. Y.
NOV 14-1W

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents $77 outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
NOV 14-4W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. OUTFIT Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. NOV 14-4W.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Poetical.

IN NOVEMBER.

BY THOMAS S. COLLIER.

The flowers are dead, the fragrant, regal flowers,
And fled the blithesome robins, whose sweet song
From early morn made glad the fleeting hours,
When sunlet days were long.

The sable crow wings slowly o'er the hill,
His harsh call sounding through the frosty air;
The meadow sweeps are brown clad now and chill,
The trees are gaunt and bare.

The barn fowls cluster where the low hung sun,
Makes warm the earth beneath the slanting eaves;
The road-way paths are russet-robed and dun,
Thick strewn with fallen leaves.

The sky is gray, the sunlight falls across
The distant mountains, white, and thin, and cold;
Not radiant beams, that forest-ways emboss
With shifting flecks of gold.

Amid the orchards harsh winds come and go,
And wild and high the songs they roughly sing
And smitten with the chill of coming snow,
The trees stand shivering.

Sharp ring the ax-blows from the mountain side,
And thundering falls the tall and sturdy oak;
Soon will its form flame on the hearthstone wide,
And fade away in smoke.

No more the buckwheat blooms bend in the breeze;
No more the clover blossoms lowly sway;
No more we hear the honey-ladened bees
Boom on their homeward way.

No lowing kine in upland pastures stand,
When evening's gold shows the faint gleam of stars,
Patiently waiting for some friendly hand
To open with the bars.

The storm-wind flings its banners up the sky,
And rushing from the Northland's realm of snow,
Its tempest-notes, where forests tower high,
To louder murmers grow.

Where late we met October's sunny smiles,
By yonder flowing river's silver gleam,
Along the hill, and through the woodland aisles,
November's garments stream.

—*Good Company.*

Select Story.

LITTLE MISS TURPIN'S FATE.

HE WAS A STRANGER AND SHE TOOK HIM IN.

A little conversation took place, one morning, on the top floor of a dingy old lodging house in the metropolis, that led to strange results. It was in the front room, but made its way very readily through the chinks and crannies in the mortar to the neighboring apartment, where little Miss Turpin was preparing her frugal breakfast. The toasting fork nearly fell from her hand, and her dimity apron narrowly escaped being seduced by the sumptuous flame from the grate, when the harsh, gruff voice of her landlord fell upon her ear.

'I want my money,' said Mr. Shadrack.

'So do I,' replied the young doctor, 'and more. 'He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends.'

'Can I have my money to-night?'

'I think not.'

'To-morrow?'

'It is extremely doubtful.'

'Then you must get out of here. I want my room.'

'When do you want it?'

'As soon as possible.'

'Will to-morrow do?'

'Yes.'

'Then leave me, friend; the room shall be yours on to-morrow morning.'

The young medical student was a man of spirit, and would have vacated these not very alluring premises at once, but he had not where to lay his head, and there seemed a vital necessity just then for some such proceeding on his part He had discovered two days before that the faltering and shabby source of his pecuniary supplies had utterly failed, and the knowledge that he was without money or friends in a strange city together with an inability to beg, borrow or steal, had robbed him of sleep. The loss of this necessary rest to a tired brain and worn out body, rendered him the prey of many different sensations during Mr. Shadrach's visit. An iron band seemed to compass his forehead, his eye balls burned, his hands shook, his knees seemed at times about to collapse beneath him, as he walked to and fro the length of the dreary apartment, for lack of more nourishing food chewing the cud of many a bitter fancy. He asked himself over and over again if this was to be the end of it all, and why he had been such a fool as to fancy he could pursue the study of medicine with the wretched capital of a worn out body, a distracted mind and barely money enough to keep flesh upon his bones. That an indomitable spirit had promoted him to go on, hoping for a little desultory practice by the way; that the rose-color with which youth and inexperience are apt to tint those fallacious dreams had been too vivid in his case,—that these and many other excuses could be made for his folly availed little just now. A systematic course of semi-starvation and overwork had broken his indomitable spirit, and turned the rose-colored dreams to an exceedingly greenished-hued nightmare.

The only patient he had during his nine months' stay with Mrs. Shadrach, was a poor little workwoman in the neighboring room, a washed-out, timid, wretched little creature, with scarcely enough stamina about her to rally after a slight attack of pneumonia. Her little fee had been ready for him after every visit—in fact, obtrusively ready, for it was out of the question, of course, to take money 'It was merely a neighborly service,' he had said, when, upon his fifth visit, he found her up and at work again, and upon his departure she had stammered out something about his bill, 'I am only too glad Miss—Miss'—

'Turpin,' she whispered.

'To be of service to you, and beg you will call me in whenever my presence is desirable.'

Miss Turpin faltered out her thanks. A burning flush chased the pallor out of her face, as warmly he pressed her trembling hand in his and bade her good-bye.

'Poor little devil!' he said, as he strode away to the lecture room. 'It's bad enough for a great strong ox like myself to face and battle with this grim old grindstone of a miserable waif like that—phew, it's monstrous.'

He thought of her pityingly till he crossed the threshold of the college, then gave himself up to the subject in hand, which so engrossed his mind, that he forthwith forgot the existence of little Miss Turpin. But she, upon her part, repeated over and over the words of young Dr. Blake, blushing again when she became conscious of the fact that she really had the temerity to dwell upon this genial but commonplace courtesy.

Miss Turpin's work was delicate and artistic, but not soul-absorbing like the doctor's. She could tint her photographs all the better for this little episode in her life. The vines and tendrils took tender shapes under her deft little fingers; a shy, sweet melancholy helped to make the shadows at least more and more perfect; under the rosebuds grew the thorns; but there seemed to lurk even in their cruelty a subtle, mysterious charm. It was enough for Miss Turpin to dream. The physical and practical reality of the doctor's nearness, had its weight, but not consciously so, to the little woman. She never ventured to get up a cough or cramp for the sake of stamping more clearly his shape into these vague but extravagant feats of fancy. In truth, so timid and afraid was she of a pulsation of practical joy, that she actually shunned and shrank from his approach.

But more and more imposing, grander and grander grew this one figure of her fancy, around which revolved the statellites of health and wealth, popularity and fame—all that could render life sweet or desirable.

Perhaps it is detrimental to my heroine to say that she would have been quite content to have lived upon the fruits of her own fancy for the remainder of her natural life. Had circumstances compelled her to change her abode, and had she thus lost sight of Dr. Blake, the dreams would have gone along just the same, the fact of his dying in a neighboring hospital of weakness and want, and the quenching of all her material in a pauper's grave not interfering in the least with Miss Turpin's airy fabric. It would have been impossible to convince Miss Turpin that he could reach so dire an extremity, had not the knowledge been forced in upon her in a way that she could not refuse.

She absolutely heard the gruff voice of Mr. Shadrach upon the morning in question and the low, musical, but bitterly mocking words of the doctor in reply.

She sat down upon the rug, and clasped both her hands. He was going away then? Until that moment she had not realized the extent of such a disaster. She could have borne, perhaps, to have been compelled to go away herself, because the inevitable for her had become, long since, a matter of course; but to have the iron hand of inexorable necessity grasp this magnificent young man was terrible. He had the flashing eyes, the lordly mien, the exultant step—for thus had little Miss Turpin been wont to classify the somewhat alluring personal attractions of young Blake—he to become the prey of an adverse destiny!

Miss Turpin's breakfast that morning was a failure. By dint of long practice and an exceedingly gracious gift of housewifery she had always managed to get up extraordinary little meals for herself. It was as if a little, sooty angel sat up aloft in the chimney and assisted the culinary efforts of the lone little woman. Her toast was of brown golden, her coffee was Mocha the most delicious, her bit of steak so juicy and appetizing that sometimes poor Blake, in the neighboring room, with some chunks of brown bread floating helplessly in a chalky fluid before him, finding this savory odor under his nostrils, raised his clenched hands at the stern wall between them in envy and despair.

But even the little angel in the chimney became impatient with the behavior of little Miss Turpin that morning. The little woman, usually so practicable and capable, while straining her ear to listen to a faltering, stumbling step in the next room, deliberately burned the toast and boiled the coffee, and the sooty wings spread themselves, taking flight in disappointment and dis gust.

She held her breath as the familiar footstep passed her door, and slowly one by one went down the worm-eaten stairs. Oh, where was he going? What would he do? She had read sometimes of an evening, when working hours were over, the shaded lamp upon the table at her side, the coals leaping and blazing in the refulgent grate, her little slippered feet upon the fender—she had read of people who, having neither money, means nor content, had drifted into a moment of frenzy and despair, and thus leaped the awful bar that separates the known from the unknown, content to risk any fate but that which awaited them here. She had read thus of poor, strange unfortunates, and her heart had ached in their behalf. But now? Well, now her heart almost ceased to beat. She put away her work—of what avail was it, all blotted and blurred by her tears, or ruined by her tears, or ruined by her shaking brush? All day she feared and trembled; at nightfall some intuitive hope caused her to brighten the fire, cook a dainty meal, and placing the table opposite the door, leave the tempting, cozy room open upon the wind-swept, gloomy corridor.

Then she waited and wated. The clocks struck at midnight, then one, two, three from a neighboring belfry; the meal was cold, the fire burned low; the chill, gray morning had almost dawned, when at last it came, yes—thank God! faltering and slow, but it was his footstep; none other could quicken little Miss Turpin's pulse.

He reached the landing, the door of her room. Why, truly, he did pause—yes, and stagger in.

Any other woman but this, perhaps would have recoiled with disgust and horror, and above all, with fear, for the young man was evidently not himself. His hair, damp and disheveled, hung in heavy disorder about his face and neck; his eyes, glassy and lurid, blazed upon hers; a red flame burned in his cheeks; a slight foam flecked his trembling lips.

He fell into the chair at the table, and looked wonderingly upon the food before him; but that which would have been frantically devoured six hours before was like the ashes of bitterness to him now. He had not tasted food for thirty-six hours. But it was not hunger that tortured him; it was thirst—an appalling thirst.

He drank the pitcher of water from Miss Turpin's hand and looked pleadingly for more.

'Do not be afraid to give the patient water,' he murmured, eagerly. 'In cases of febrile debility they sometimes suffer—suffer. I recommend, by all means, water—water—water!' Then he fell back with a groan of agony.

Miss Turpin ran out of the room and down the stairs; pounded on the door of the German tailor below, who, with his wife and five children, was enjoying in sleep the only immunity granted them from endless labor and toil; bade him fly for the best doctor in the neighborhood; ran up the stairs again like a deer, and found Dr. Blake insensible, his head thrown back upon the chair, his eyes half-closed, his stentorious breathings audible in the corridor below.

The little German returned with the very best medical aid in the vicinity, even that of the eminent Dr. Haversbaw himself.

All this fuss and confusion had aroused Mr. Shadrach, who followed them up the stairs and protruded his long, hairy chin in the doorway.

'It is, perhaps, best that you should know, madam,' said the surgeon to little Miss Turpin, 'that it is a doubtful case. Your husband is in a very critical condition. If this worthy man will assist me we will get him to bed. Our only hope will be a powerful sedative, to be given at once.'

The worthy man alluded to was Mr. Shadrach, whose eyes almost left their sockets when he found the doctar preparing to put his young lodger in Miss Turpin's bed.

'Why—why,' he gasped, looking at Miss Turpin, 'this won't do, will it?'

Miss Turpin bowed her head. She could not speak, but it seemed to her that her heart made all the noise that was necessary. Its convulsive throbs moved the shawl she had thrown over her shoulders.

'Don't chatter here,' said the doctor, thinking Mr. Shadrach was addressing him. 'Just do what I bid you, and the more quietly the better.'

Half an hour later Miss Turpin was alone again, save for the body of the doctor that lay upon the bed. He was helpless there, perhaps dying, his face was strange and distorted, his eyes half closed. A confused, unintelligent murmur flowed from her lips, his hands clenched and unclenched; at times a groan seemed wrung from his vitals.

Miss Turpin's features were pale and haggard, her eyes streaming with tears. Yet, in the midst of an anguish that partook of despair, with throes of pain and terror unspeakable, there was born in her a solemn and almost sinister joy, the first ever given to that sterile soul.

When the doctor came in the evening he thought he had never seen so patient and noble a face; there was something in it that went to his heart.

'Be comforted,' he said, 'let us rely upon the youth and strong physique of your husband.'

The incoherent mutterings of his patient attracted the doctor's attention. Sharp and strong sentences fell upon his ear, that excited his professional curosity. When he heard from Miss Turpin of the enthusiasm and zeal of the young student, as much as she dared tell him of his defeated aspirations and hopes, the good doctor's eyes kindled with sympathy.

'Let him only get well,' he said, 'and we will sweep these lions out of his path.'

Miss Turpin smiled through her tears.

'He will get well, thanks to you,' she said,

"And to you," he added, looking around the room with approbration. It had been suddenly metamorphosed into the model of a chamber for the sick. The open fire, with its cheerful blaze and ventilating draught; the subdued light; the white and warm drapery of the bed; her own little couch near by; pretty, shadowy pictures upon the walls tinted by her own hands—an eloquent silence reigning over all.

"It is lucky for yonder lad," thought the doctor, "that in all this big, wretched barrack the one little snuggery is his own."

And so the days went by, each one freighted with hope and fear. There came one at last upon which rested the life or death of the young student.

"Some time this evening," said the doctor to Miss Turpin, "he will regain consciousness; be sure that you do not leave his bedside. I would not for the world, at that critical moment, that a strange face should meet his own."

Miss Turpin turned pale, and stretched out her hands with a gesture of entreaty. Then she slipped from her chair to her knees, and from thence to the floor. Now had come the supreme moment of torture. Now her labor, her joy, her life, was done.

A strange face! What face could be stranger than her own?

"Tut, child," said the doctor. "I thought you had more courage. There is every hope for him. Can't you bear joy as you have sorrow? I only want that he shall first see the face of his wife, the dearest to him in the world."

He put down his hands to her, but still she hid her face from his. Her whole frame trembled. She wished at that moment, so happy seemed her fate, that she could die there and then.

"Oh, doctor," said she, lifting at last her eyes to his, "how can I tell you? how can I make you know? I am not his wife!"

The doctor drew back coldly, but as her frank, earnest eyes caught his own, he could not resist the innocent pleading there. She might be a poor Magdalene even, but he had never seen so childlike and yet womanly a creature.

"We must think of nothing now but our patient," he said, gently; "your face is at least familiar and dear to him."

"Alas! no," she said: "it is strange, almost unknown. It is far better I should go away."

Then she told the doctor all. And as she went on to confess how she had dared shelter this poor neighbor of hers, without a roof to cover him, without money, without friends sick unto death, helpless and alone—how she had dared at any risk to shelter him and to nurse him back to life—the good surgeon's eyes blinked under his shaggy brows. He put his heavy hand in benediction upon her bowed head.

"Thou good little Samaritan!" he said.

And two big, hollow, handsome eyes upon the white bed in the corner also filled with tears. He was so weak, this poor young Blake, that he could scarcely help sobbing outright at so touching a story.

"Why—why," he faltered to himself, "in little Miss Turpin's room! O, thou merciful Heaven! in little Miss Turpin's bed! With the cheery little fire in the grate to toil yonder biting blast, with all the little knick-knacks and furbelows about—the little pictures on the wall, her bird cage at the window, and a neat little medicine stand with lots of spoons, in various doses, each spoon with little Miss Turpin's name; and to her, then, under heaven, I owe my life! Ah, may God do so to me, and more also, if I desert little Miss Turpin, or let little Miss Turpin desert me!"

"And now," said the sweet, sad voice of Miss Turpin, "Take me to his bedside. I am foolishly weak, I can scarcely see. Let me look upon him just once more before I go. You will take care of him now, doctor, won't you? But let me say good-bye."

The doctor, undecidedly, scarcely knowing what to say, half carried her to the bed.

"Good-bye, good-bye," she said, bending over him, her warm tears falling on his pale sunken face, her hot, trembling hands clasping themselves together.

But suddenly two other hot, trembling hands seize hers in a feeble grasp—the hollow, sunken eyes of the student fasten themselves upon Miss Turpin's face with a very hungry tenderness.

"Oh, no," he said, "you cannot go from here, not for the world; you see the good doctor has said it will not do to have a strange face at my bedside. Yours is the dearest to me in the world. I love you, Miss Turpin. It is perhaps a sad fate I offer you; but oh! be still more generous—be my wife. I have, dear little

The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. K. RITTENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Nov. 28, 1879.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

The cases of the Commonwealth against sundry persons for alleged corruption in attempting to bribe members of the Legislature to support the Riot bill last spring, were called in the Dauphin county court at Harrisburg last Monday. The case of C. B. Salter was first taken up. An imposing array of distinguished counsel is engaged in these trials. Senator Matt Carpenter of Wisconsin, Judge Black, of York, and several leading members of the Bar of Harrisburg are for the Commonwealth, while Judge Brewster, Col. W. B. Mann, Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy of Philadelphia, Hon. W. H. Armstrong of Williamsport, General Albright of Mauch Chunk, Senator Herr, R. A. Lamberton and J. H. Weiss of Harrisburg are concerned for the defendant.

When court was opened, Mr. Lamberton, for the defendant put in legal objections to the Grand Jury that found the indictment, in support of which a number of witnesses were sworn, and a long argument followed On Tuesday morning Judge Pearson rendered the decision of the court overruling the motion, to which the defense took an exception. Mr. Herr then moved to quash the indictment for the same reasons as before, which was followed by a lengthy combat of words between opposing counsel, occupying the whole day, and part of Wednesday.

Judge Pearson said that the judges had conferred together and had made up their minds before the concluding argument in the case and would now deliver their opinion. In regard to the *senire* that was decided before. Concerning the objection that the jury did not bring the indictment into court, the court did not consider that altogether regular, but that fact had done the defendant no injury. On that account the indictment could not be set aside. The record shows that twenty-three were sworn. But evidence has been offered to show that twenty-four were sworn. In that case the action was wholly irregular. Suppose that but twenty three were sworn and there was an interloper took part in the action of the body. Then the case is worse than before. On either supposition the indictments must be quashed. The judge said that he regretted to decide the case on these technical points, because it was not a trial of the case on its merits.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 24th 1879.

THE COMING SESSION AND SEASON—STREET SCENERY—SENATOR THURMAN MAY NOT RETIRE.

Although the congressional session and social season will be upon us in a week there is very little at this time to indicate their approach. The city is not as full of visitors as it was last week, when the unveiling of the Thomas Statue attracted thousands of strangers to the Capital. All prophesies are to the effect that we will have an unusually interesting session, and that vanity fair will glitter with unwonted splendor.

There is little to suggest the approach of the session except the scrubbing, cleansing, carpet tacking, going on in every boarding house, from the plain, cheap house, in an unfashionable quarter usually occupied by Southern Congressmen, to the more pretentious *pensions* affected by lobbyists and government clerks.

Here and there about the departments, looking after the interests of their fair government pensioned proteges, or trying to find or make vacancies for more proteges, may be seen a senator or member of the lower house, but it takes more than one swallow to make a summer.

The Washington elite belles, beaux, *duennas*, and *pater familias* are re-established in their hospitable homes, and Pennsylvania Avenue is every day, between the hours of three and five p. m., gay, with a driving, promenading throng of jaunty government clerks of both sexes who receive, I do not say earn, $75 to $150 per month; uniformed military and naval officers who have served their country on this field for years; ministers and attaches of foreign legations, distinguished for the freshness and perfection of their gloves, (they get them through duty free) their whiskers, high heeled shoes, and the ill fitting clothes.

The belles from large cities and frontier villages have not arrived. They will not come until after the holidays, when the season with its vortex of receptions—presidential cabinet, judicial, official, and non-official—will begin to whirl with its sappy or superannuated dandies in black swallow tails and white neck ties with ladies in trains and demitrains.

Correspondents of the different journals have all arrived, male and female, young and old, each prepared to describe, as he sees it the social and political panorama that pivots in Washington.

There is gossip to the effect that Senator Thurman will not be retired to private life as promptly as was expected, where it was known that his state had pronounced for a Republican Senator. It is said that there is a movement on foot to return him to the House of Representatives from the Columbus district, Senator Thurman was a member of the House just thirty-four years ago. While it may be considered a descent on the political ladder to step from the Senate to the House there are not wanting illustrious precedents. President Adams was elected to represent his district in the lower house after he had held the highest office in the gift of the people. Andrew Johnson was senator after he had been president and President Tyler, after his executive term, was honored by his immediate neighbors with the delicate office of overseer of a country road. Senator Thurman is still in full vigor of physical and intellectual faculties. Should his party in the House retain the majority he could be elected speaker almost by acclamation, or he might lead the minority with no less ability and distinction than has characterized his strongest and most brilliant Democratic leadership in the history of the Senate.

C. A. S.

Serves Hanlan and Courtney Right.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 24.—T. K. Fuller, on behalf of the Syracuse Manufacturing Company, announces that he will offer a prize of $7 000 for a five mile sculling race, to take place on Onondago Lake, near Syracuse, on the 4th of next July. The race will be open to all first-class scullers in the world, Hanlan and Courtney barred. The entrance fee is $500. The race will be controlled by the company, and will be a *bona fide* contest.

A Report that Grant is Growing Crazy Starts at San Francisco and Travels Eastward.

The San Francisco *News* says: Rumors are afloat that General Grant shows signs of a malady that is hereditary in his family. It is said that his father, Jesse Grant, was afflicted with softening of the brain before he was fifty years of age, and that during the last years of his life he was little more than an imbecile. Orvil Grant, whose eccentric conduct in California only last year will be remembered, has since been an inmate in the New Jersey insane asylum. It is also said that one of the general's sisters has been afflicted in the same way. Many people who have met General Grant since his arrival in San Francisco have noticed an occasional strange look in his eye. Often when conversing with gentlemen, and even with old friends, he had stopped short in the middle of a sentence and hesitated, sometimes for a full moment, before completing it. At San Jose he was introduced to a number of soldiers who fought with him at Fort Donelson. Instead of greeting them cordially he turned half round and simply stared at them over his shoulder, and never said a word. Again at Stockton and at Madeira he was presented to a number of his old comrades in the Mexican war, but the general treated them in the coldest manner, and in a way that left the impression on every one present that he was displeased at meeting them. These, and many other instances of his peculiar conduct go to show that it is a sad probability that his mind is commencing to weaken. While in the Presidential chair, General Grant was noted for his affable greetings to all his visitors, and on no other hypothesis can the great change in his manners be placed than that there is something wrong in his mental faculties. Perhaps the great strain on him for the fifteen years of his eminent public career has had something to do with the change in him that is now so painfully observable. Another evidence of his approaching affliction is the unevenness of his conversation. At times he will talk with fluency and ease, and then in a few minutes relapse into an attitude of perfect silence, and only answer questions by a "Yes" or a "No." We most sincerely hope that the great calamity of "a mind o'erthrown" may never be visited upon the illustrious general and statesman whom San Francisco and all the world has delighted to honor. It would be a national affliction were he to become incapacitated for future usefulness.

A Gushing Governor.

Gov. Hoyt has discredited the reputation for pretty good common sense which the public was disposed to concede to him for some of his official acts, by the telegram sent to a Chicago paper which asked for tributes from public men to the ex-president now swinging round the circle. At best such manufactured compliments, furnished to order and lacking all spontaneity, were of not much account and we incline to applaud the Southern governors who declined to respond to the irresponsible demands of Bohemian enterprise. But Hoyt bit at the bait thrown out. He bit hard. This is the dispatch he sent to the Chicago editor:

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 11.—"The people of Pennsylvania note with pleasure the completion of the circuit around the globe by General Grant. On his second round, by their acclam they will arrest him here on a "lap," until in 1881 he shall inaugurate as the chief magistrate of a nation, the full purposes of a free people, and in 1885, 60,000,000 of us will bid him "God speed" to the fulfillment of a perfect career.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor of Pennsylvania."

Its rather "horsey" tone was, no doubt, intended as a compliment to Grant. It was enough for Hoyt to join in the clamor of his party for a third term; starts the boom of a life tenure for Grant, and anticipates what has been declared by people pronounced unduly apprehensive to be the logical sequence of Grant's election to a third term, viz: that he will never leave the White House alive. Hoyt does not foreshadow a "good-bye" to Grant in 1885, but a "God speed"—on his "fourth round" probably. But if a fourth, why not a fifth! If in 1885, why not in 1889? It is in order for somebody to see Hoyt and go him one term better.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

HON. GEORGE D. JACKSON.

Senator Jackson died at his home in Dushore, Sullivan county, on Sunday morniug, the cause of his death being dropsy of the heart. He was born in Berwick April 16th 1828, and received a good English education. While quite young he settled at Dushore and engaged in the mercantile business which he continued up to the time of his last illness. Senator Jackson was a staunch Democrat, and held several offices by the choice of his party. In 1859 he was elected member of the Legislature, and again it 1863. He was elected state senator in 1867-8-9 and again in 1878.

He was a careful and active business man of a genial and jovial disposition, loyal to his friends and generous to his enemies if he had any. His acquaintance was extensive throughout the state and he enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. As a representative he was always active, and worked faithfully and effectively for the interest of his constituents. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon. It was only the rough roads and long drive that prevented a large delegation from this county from being in attendance, to pay the least homage to the memory of their respected senator.

In *Blackwoods Magazine* for November, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., we find the following:

"Reata; or, What's in a Name." Part XIII. The first chapter is headed "A Broken Heart," but it seems more like "a heart sorely wounded but of great recuperative power."

"An American Princess." This article, beginning with a reference to the ups and downs in the lives of the Bonaparties, is a review of the "Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte."

"Whig Reviewers as Painted by Themselves." A history of the early struggles of the *Edinburgh Review*, called forth by the "Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier," who succeeded Jeffrey as its editor, and retained that position for eighteen years.

"Syria—The Maroulites." The last of this series of articles leads the reader through a romantic country abounding in ravines and waterfalls, and inhabited chiefly by Christian sects, who are occupied in the cultivation of the silk-worn, and in quarrelling with each other.

"A Poor Devil." Last scenes in the life of an old actor.

"Among the Afghans" is a sequel to a paper published in *Blackwood* in May, giving an account of the clans who live more in the interior of the country than those formerly described.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Westminister*, and *British Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Graham, the accomplice of Hunter in the murder of Armstrong in Camden some time since, for which Hunter was hanged, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. His plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was accepted by the court.

The Fish Law.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION OF RECORDER DIETERICK OF WILLIAMSPORT.

Below will be found in full a decision rendered a few weeks ago by Recorder Dietrick upon the fish question, The recorder goes into the subject very minutely, and the decision will be read with great interest.

THE DECISION.

The Commonwealth vs. Thomas Watson. In the recorder's court, October 10th, 1879. This is a prosecution commenced at the instance of "The Lycoming Sportmen's Club,' an association formed for the protection of game and fish and the more rigid enforcement of the game laws of the state of Pennsylvania, under the act entitled "an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,' approved the 3rd day of June, 1878, p. l. pp. 160; which act of assembly provides, among other things, that no person shall kill, or expose to sale, or have in his possession after the same has been killed, any speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June and July; and imposes a penalty of ten dollars for every trout caught and killed out of season; and in case of nonpayment, imprisonment of not less than one day for each dollar of the penalty imposed, and is, therefore, highly penal in its nature.

The question of protecting game and fish occupied the attention of the inhabitants of Europe at an early period of their history, as well as that of the inhabitants of America. Much has been written by the common law writers of both countries and many decisions have been rendered by eminent jurists on the subject, both in the old and new countries. It is an important question to the inhabitants of any country or State. Until a recent period little attention has been paid to the protection of game and game fish in this state, but as population increases, and game diminishes the people become impressed with the necessity of laws for their protection. Special laws have from time to time been passed protecting fish and game in certain localities, until the legislature has been impressed with the necessity of a general law on the subject, and finally the law now under consideration was enacted. We believe it to be the duty of courts to construe this law so as to give the public the benefit intended. But, being a penal statute, it must be strictly construed and cannot be extended beyond its plain provisions or the rules of the law. It is an interesting subject to examine the law in relation to wild game or of animals *ferae naturae*, as the law terms them, and the rights of fisheries; to exhaust the subject, whilst it might be interesting, can only be pursued in the case before us so far as leading principles are concerned. Blackstone says, in vol. 2, 411, by the law of nature every man, from the prince to the peasant, has an equal right of pursuing and taking to his own use all such creatures as are *ferae naturae*, and, therefore, the property of nobody, but liable to be seized by the first occupant. But that this natural right may be restrained by positive laws for reasons of state, or for the supposed benefit of the community, and that in consequence of this authority, municipal laws of many nations have exerted such powers of restraint; have forbidden the entering on another man's ground for any cause without the owner's consent; have extended their protection to such particular animals as are usually the object of pursuit; and many reasons may be given for this. It is for the encouragement of agriculture and improvement of land, by giving every man an exclusive dominion over his own soil, and for the preservation of the several species of the animals, which would soon be extirpated by general liberty. The Roman or civil law, whilst it knew no restriction as to persons or animals, so far regarded the article that it allowed no man to hunt or sport on another man's ground but by consent of the owner of the soil. Chancellor Kent, in his commentaries, which are sometimes denominated "The American Blackstone," treats fully on the rights of fisheries, both as to England and the United States. He maintains that it was the settled principle of the common law, that the owner of lands on the banks of fresh water rivers, above the ebbing and flowing of the tide, had the exclusive right of fishing, as well as the right of property opposite to their respective lands *ad filum medium aquæ*; and where the lands on each side of the river belonged to the same person, he had the same exclusive right of fishing in the whole river so far as his lands extended along the same. The common right in fishing in navigable waters is founded, says Kent, on such plain principles of natural law, that it is considered by many jurists as a part of the law of nations. The English doctrine as to navigable rivers, and the common right of fishing, as well as to the right of the soil in rivers not navigable, in the common law sense of the term, have been declared to be the law in several of the United States. In 1787 all the British statutes deemed applicable to the situation on the subject of fisheries were re-enacted in the state of New York, and in the case of the People vs. Platt, et al., 17th Johnston, page 195, it was held by Spencer, C. J., that an indictment would not lie against the defendant for erecting a dam across the river not navigable, because he owned the exclusive property in the land on both sides of the river; there being no reservation of the river, nor any restriction in the use of it expressed in the patent, and that therefore the public had no right of fishing in it within the bounds of the patent. That, therefore, the erection of a dam near the mouth of the river, by which salmon were prevented from passing up the river, was not an indictable offense as a nuisance, either at common law nor under a statute of that state for the preservation of fish. The courts in the different states have not entirely agreed in their views on the subject of fisheries. In this state we have three decisions which treat fully on the subject. The first is that of Carson vs. Blazer, *et al*, 2nd Binney, 475; in which it was determined that the common law doctrine, that fresh water rivers in which the tide does not ebb and flow, belong to the owners of the banks, has never been applied to the Susquehanna and other large rivers in Pennsylvania. Such rivers are navigable, although there is no flow or reflow of the tide; and that they belong to the commonwealth. No one, therefore, has a right to an exclusive fishery therein on the principles of the common law, nor has such a right been granted to any one by the proprietaries or by the commonwealth. This case was followed by the case of Shrunk vs. Schuylkill Navigation Company, 14th S. & R., 71; Tinicum Fishing Company vs. Carter, 11th P. F. S., 21. These cases discuss fully the doctrine of fisheries in this and other states; and whilst they do not specially touch the case in hand they give ideas from which proper conclusions may be derived. We come now to the case in hand, the facts of which are these: the father of the defendant some five or six years or more since, purchased about five thousand acres of unseated lands on a branch of Bear creek, in this county, as he states, for the purpose of making a private fishery, on which stream he maintains a dam; and that he is the owner of the land extending about three hundred feet below said dam, and owns the land on both sides of the stream and its branches to their sources; that he has placed a screen in the dam, which is about fourteen feet high, so as to prevent the fish from either passing up or down said stream; that some trout had been put in the dam; that he had not used the premises and does not now use the same for any other purpose excepting to cultivate fish; that he has given notice as required by law to prevent others from fishing or trespassing upon these premises, and has a family residing there for the purpose of watching the same. The defendant is a minor son residing with the father and had the permission from the father to fish in this dam and stream, the father claiming that the statute under which this prosecution is commenced did not apply to him so far as these premises are concerned. There is no conflict in the testimony so far as the facts are concerned; and, the law must be applied in accordance with the evidence in the case, and in doing so, it becomes necessary to consider the object the legislature had in view when passing the act under which the prosecution has been instituted. Blackstone informs us that the most universal and effectual way of discovering the true meaning of a law, when the words are dubious, is by considering the reason and spirit or the cause which moved the legislature to enact it. For when this reason ceases, the law itself, ought, likewise, to cease with it; 1st B., 61. Penal statutes receive a strict interpretation. The general words of a penal statute shall be restrained for the benefit of him against whom a penalty is inflicted, Dwarris on Statutes, p 245; and another rule is, than an offender who is protected by the benefit of a statute, cannot be deprived of its benefit on the ground that his case is not within its spirit. Where there is such an ambiguity as to leave reasonable doubt of its meaning, courts will not inflict the penalty. Again, the purview or body of an act may be qualified or restrained by a saving clause in the statute. A proviso in an act is something engrafted upon a preceding enactment; and where the proviso is clearly repugnant to the purview of it, the proviso shall stand and be held a repeal of the purview, because it speaks the last intention of the legislature. Applying these principles to the act in question, we should be able to give it a proper construction. The reason of the enactment was, unquestionably to prevent catching and killing trout, other fish and game out of season, as the habit has been, and to encourage culture and propagation of the same. The remedy intended was to punish persons trespassing on lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, where the same are used by the owners or lessees for the culture or propagating of fish or game fish, and for catching them in waters not private, out of season. The provisions in the act, relating to speckled trout are found in the 18th, 19 and 28th sections. The 18th section provides that "no person shall, at any time, catch or kill any speckled trout with any device, save only with rod, hook and line, except for the purpose of propagation, under a penalty of $25 for each offence.' The 19th section provides that "no person shall kill or expose to sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any sea salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of $10 for each salmon or trout so killed or had in possession; but this section shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself, *to stock other waters.*" The 28th section provides that "nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to prevent any person in any part of this state from catching speckled trout or black bass, with nets in waters owned by himself, *for the purpose of stocking other waters;* provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from taking fish from private ponds or streams, owned by him or them and used for cultivating fish.' We have then, first, the provision that no person shall, at any time, catch or kill any speckled trout, with any device, save rod, hook and line, except only for the purpose of propagation; 2nd, That no person shall kill or expose to sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June and July; but no prohibitions is placed upon catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself, to stock other waters. 31. The act shall be so construed as not to prevent any person, in any part of this state, from catching speckled trout with nets in waters owned by himself for the purpose of stocking other waters, with the proviso, that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent any person, from taking fish from private ponds or streams owned by him or them and used for cultivating fish. It will be seen the privileges of taking trout, "with nets for the purpose of stocking other waters,' in the 19th and 28th sections, are alike; and a plain repetition of words, without any apparent necessity. Then follows the proviso, which gives permission to any person for taking fish from "private ponds or streams owned by him or them, and used for cultivating fish.'

The defendant claims that this proviso protects him against the penalty sought to be imposed upon him. It is evident that this proviso was engrafted for a purpose, and that purpose seems clearly to be to protect the owners who cultivate fish in private ponds and streams owned by them. Did the father of the defendant, Oliver Watson, use this stream for cultivating speckled trout? If so, we think he could not be restrained from taking fish out of the same, for his use at any time. The word "cultivate" is a comprehensive word. Webster informs us that it signifies "to bestow attention, care and labor with a view to valuable returns; to direct special attention; to devote time and thought to." We think this definition covers the case in question, for the testimony discloses the fact that Mr. Watson, the father of the defendant, purchased this land with a view of making it a private fishery; that he bestowed labor, thought, money and attention to the same; that he put some fish in it; that he placed a screen in the dam to keep the fish from escaping, and has a man residing on the premises to watch the same. It is true he does not pay special attention to feeding the fish, but claims that the insects on the trees surrounding the pond and along the stream, dropping into the water, are the natural food upon which trout feed, and that the place was selected and prepared with this view. The case has peculiar features. It is not putting an obstruction in the stream to prevent fish going from the confluence up the stream over the land owned by others. Nor is it the case of occupying the middle of the stream where other persons own lands above and below, over which the stream passes. But owns he all the land over which the waters pass in which the trout are, from the place of the obstruction (the dam) to the source of the stream and its branches. All the stream below is left free and unobstructed. It would scarcely be doubted that a person could make private ponds on his land and cultivate fish in them, and take them out at his pleasure for use. If this be true, may he not do the same in a private stream owned by him and used for the same purpose. The legislature, in the proviso referred to, certainly places ponds and streams on the same basis. We see no reason why a person may not with the same right cultivate fish on his own lands appropriated and prepared for the purpose as in this instance, and take them at his pleasure, with the same right that he may cultivate chickens or other creatures on his premises and take them for his use at any time. Who is injured by what has been done in maintaining this private fishery, or what policy of law has been contravened? We confess we are unable to see. Whilst we feel inclined to aid the Lycoming Sportsmen's Club to a more rigid enforcement of the game laws, and thereby benefit and protect the rights of the people, we must, however, be careful that we do not encroach upon private rights. The question is not of much importance so far as the amount is concerned, as it has been conceded on the part of the prosecution, that inasmuch as there was a failure to prove how many trout the defendant caught, that therefore the penalty cannot exceed that of catching one. But while the penalty is small the question is of interest to the community. For reasons given, we are of the opinion that this prosecution cannot be sustained, and the defendant is therefore discharged.

The widow of Charles Dickens died recently in England.

There is a scarcity of water in Northampton county.

Let your first attack of indigestion be the last Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with the Bitters. The tone thus imparted will remain. This is a fact established by thousands of witnesses: whose testimony is simply a statement of their own experiences. Those afflicted with general debility of every phase will find this medicine an unfailing agent in building up and renewing their strength For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.

No fact is more important in a business point of view, than the extensive and widely distributed development of the iron ore resources of Pennsylvania. These discoveries are now being made in portions of the State where it was never supposed there were any such deposits.

We have a speedy and positive cure, for catarrh, diptheria, canker mouth, and head ache, in Shiloh's catarrh remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health, and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

A Strange People.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by dis-pepsia, and Liver Compaint, indigestion, constipation, and general debility, when Shiloh's vitalizer is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's cure sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of consumption have been cured. All coughs, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, yield at once hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a cough or your child the croup and you value life don't fail to try it. For lame back side or chest, use Shiloh's porous plaster. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of William Goodman, Bankrupt. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

The creditors will take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Bloomsburg, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1879, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Exchange Hotel, before R. A. Mercur, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, to wit: A final distribution of said bankrupt's estate; and at that meeting I shall apply for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of 28th section of said Bankrupt Act.

Ashland, Nov. 25, 1879 J. H. JAMES, Assignee.
3w.

CONSUMPTION can be cured by the continued use of Osmun's Cod Liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrufulous diseases. Ask your druggist for Osmun's and take no other. If he has not got it, I will send six bottles anywhere on receipt of $5, send for Circular. CHAS. A. OSMUN, 13 Seventh Avenue, New York.
Nov. 21, '78.-6m J W & co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE BREECE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Breece, late of Madison Twp., Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

WILLIAM MASTELLAR,
Buck Horn, P. O.,
Nov. 28-6w* Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Catawissa twp., Columbia county, Pa. near the McIntyre Church, on

Wednesday, December 31, 1879.

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property:

A FARM OF 113 ACRES.

known as the William Fox farm, lately owned by Augustus Strausser, adjoining lands of Tewksberry, Pettenger, Ilder, Boas, School House lot and E. D. Kern, on which is a

STONE and LOG HOUSE, LOG and FRAME BARN

and other out-buildings.

The farm is well watered by a spring, and is in a fair state of cultivation. Fruit plenty, of nearly all kinds. Some good timber yet on the farm. The farm has a church and school house near at hand. Situate 3 miles from Catawissa and 14 miles from Ashland.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sold by order of the Court of Columbia county, subject to a dower of $833.00 and in the interest of Romanus Strausser, by

McIntyre Place, E M. TEWKSBURY,
Catawissa, Nov. 24, 1879. Committee.
Nov. 21,-ts.

W. H. HOUSE,
DENTIST.
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10
Office Corner Main and Iron Streets.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Will be at the office of Dr. L. R. Kline in Catawissa on Wednesday of each week.
Nov. 21-1y

MASTER'S NOTICE.

William I. Greenough &c, } Court of Common Pleas
vs. } of Columbia County.
The Danville, Hazleton & } December Term 1877,
Wilkesbarre Railroad Co. } No. 3.

The undersigned Master appointed by the said Court to make and report distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the railroad and property of the defendants in this case will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office No. 272 South Fourth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday December 1st, 1879, at 3½ o'clock p. m., when and where all persons are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Oct. 31.-4t Master.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned and to all persons whom it may concern, that he will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, on Monday, the 1st day of December A. D. 1879, at which time any person having any objections to his final discharge as an insolvent debtor can appear and make the same known.

Nov. 7,-3w JOHN W. GORDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county Pa. at 1 o'clock, p. m., on

Saturday, December 6th, 1879.

All that tract of land situate partly in Catawissa, and partly in Franklin townships, adjoining on the north lands of H. J. Reeder, on the east lands of Elias Weaver, on the south land of Dr. J. Schuyler, on the west by lands of James Hile and Wm. Teeple, containing fifty acres more or less on which are erected a two story frame house, frame barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Peter Swank, against John G. Hanley Executor of Mary M. Heacock, deceased, Susan intermarried with Samuel Smith, Margaret intermarried with John Lewis, Barbara intermarried with Geo. Null, and Wm Hanley, Addie Hanley, John Hanley, and Lillie Hanley, Norton Hanley minors, legatees of Mary Magdelene Heacock, deceased, and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Heacock, deceased.

Ikeler, Attorney. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: bounded on the north by Columbia Coal and Iron Company, on the south by Lewis Baker, and on the east by A. Mann and on the west by Lewis Baker containing one-half acre of land on which are erected a frame house and frame stable,

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Baker.

Jackson, Attorney. Fi. Fa.
Terms cash.
Nov. 14, '79-ts JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

Only Two Dollars a Year!

The Boys and Girls and their Friends will find in

WIDE AWAKE

FOR 1880,
Hosts of things to enjoy. Among them will be Two Capital Serial Stories:
FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS,
AND HOW THEY GREW.
By Margaret Sidney. Illustrations by Jessie Curtis
Two Young Homesteaders
By Theodora R. Jenness. Illustrated by Robert Lewis.
There will also be Four Two-part Stories:
BILLY'S HOUND.
THE BOY THAT WAS TOO BEAUTIFUL.
OUR STORK.
AT PLYMOUTH OAK FARM.
OUR AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin will continue these papers which have been so gladly welcomed by the people at large, being the only Art series ever prepared for young readers; and, as during 1879, they will be largely illustrated by the artists themselves, and will also take up our Sculptors, and Engravers.
CONCORD PIC-NIC DAYS.
Under this title Mr. Geo. B Bartlett will present a series of Out-of-doors Games for both Boys and Girls These amusement papers will be full of Concord reminiscences of famous haunts, and noted people whose names are familiar to the literature and art of two continents.
PROFESSOR M. P. PAUL AND HIS DISCOVERIES IN THE STARRY HEAVENS.
Chronicled in Verse by John Henry Jack.
Illustrated by Athathar Ann.
The entire collection will be arranged and edited by John Brownjohn, and the drawing re-touched by Miss Mary A. Lathbury.
INTERESTING TO TEACHERS!
A series of TWELVE ORIGINAL EXERCISE SONGS, for use in Public Schools are being prepared for Wide Awake, under the supervision of Mr. Louis C. Elson, a gentleman well known to the musical public of Boston and New York.
DELIGHTFUL SURPRISES EVERY MONTH!
Now is the time to subscribe. Only $2.00 a year. Agents wanted. Liberal Commission. Address all orders and inquiries to
D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,
32 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., at 1 o'clock, p. m., on

Monday, December 1st, 1879.

All that certain lot or tract of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: bounded on the north by lands of I. L. Edwards and Thomas McHenry, on the east by lands of A. B. Stewart and Benjamin McHenry, on the south by land of H. F. Everett and on the west by lands of Elijah Yocum and Jacob Welliver, containing sixty seven acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, outbuildings and an old saw mill with the water power, as contained in the deeds to said Eli Mendenhall on West Creek.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Robert Gorrell, now assigned to T. Audenried, against Clinton Mendenhall, Eli Mendenhall, and E. R. Drinker, and to be sold as the property of Eli. Mendenhall.

Freeze, Attorney. Alias Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Fishing creek township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Alexander Stewart, on the east by land of John Brights heirs, on the south by land of Aaron Bogart, and on the west by land of Henry Wolf, containing sixteen acres more or less two acres being well timbered the balance cleared, on which are erected a one story and a half log dwelling house frame stable and other out buildings. There is also a good apple orchard on the premises.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Thomas Heacock, against John R. Haycock and to be sold as the property of John R. Haycock.

Jackson, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the west by an alley, north by lot of Simon C. Shive, east by Main Street, south by lot of Catharine Ohl, said lot being seventy feet in front and one hundred and eighty feet deep, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house and stable with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Andrew Crouse against Eli Jones, administrator &c of John Jones, deceased, and to be sold as the property of John Jones, deceased.

Freeze, Attorney. Plur. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of the defendant in that tract of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, on which the defendant now resides, bounded on the north by land heretofore of John Vanpelt, now M. E. Jackson estate, and of John Heavener, on the west by said Heavener now Adam Dettrich and Francis Evans, on the south by land heretofore owned by P. M. Traugh and now owned by Pettle and on the east by the said Pettle and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, about one hundred and five acres of which are cleared, on which are erected a frame bank barn, frame dwelling house, and out buildings. There is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard and other fruit trees.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Susanna Hunt, against William Laman, and to be sold as the property of William Laman.

Knorr, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by an alley, on the east by a lot of George Fenstermacher, on the south by fourth Street, and on the west by lot of William Garrison, deceased, on which are erected a frame house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association of Bloomsburg, against Thomas R. Williams, and to be sold as the property of Thomas R. Williams.

Robison, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by the public road leading from Lightstreet to Bloomsburg; on the East by public road leading from Lightstreet to Espy, and on the south by the said road and land late of John Mellick, deceased, and on the west by said land of John Mellick, deceased, containing 44 perches, on which is erected a frame butcher shop.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Daniel F. Seybert, against James W. Sankey, and to be sold as the property of James W. Sankey,

Buckalew, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or tract of land situate in Locust township and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Leonard Adams Estate, on the East by lands of John Snyder's Estate, on the South by lands of Frederick Pfahler, on the West by land of David S. Helwig, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, spring house, barn, wagon shed and all necessary out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Moses Hower and Elizabeth Hower, late Elizabeth Bitner, in right of said Elizabeth against David S. Helwig and Elias L. Helwig, and to be sold as the property of Elias L. Helwig.

Eyerly, Attorney. Vend. Ex.
Terms Cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Nov. 7,-ts Sheriff.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

If not convenient to call in person, send for Samples of whatever you may need in

DRY GOODS

To the Distributing Centre at Eighth & Market Streets, Philadelphia,

THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS

In the State of Pennsylvania, is there shown and distributed among consumers at the smallest possible advance on manufacturers' prices.

CONSUMERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DRY GOODS, INCLUDING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
LINEN GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSL

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,		7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	8.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

E. M. Tewksbury, Committee, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Catawissa, on Wednesday, December 31, 1879.

☞ See Advertisement in another column.

Court begins next Monday.

Wilkesbarre has a Chinese laundry.

William Ritchie who had a paralytic stroke a few weeks ago, is said to be slowly improving.

Miss McHenry of Stillwater was visiting friends in town this week.

"Big Boss Box Stews" with 25 oysters for 25 cents at Jacobv's. Try 'em.

G. W. Sterner has received a permanent teachers' certificate from the school department

I. S. Kuhn and C. W. Miller bought the Sankey property at Sheriff's sale last Saturday.

W. C. McKinney has a new express wagon. It was made by M. C. Sloan & Bro.

William Bryson, Esq., of Centralia, talks of coming to Bloomsburg to practice law.

Capt. Brockway, M. P. Lutz, I. W. Niles, and families, went to Beach Haven on Wednesday evening to spend Thanksgiving day.

Jerome Woodring has opened an eating saloon in Mrs. Ent's building west of the Court House.

All who wish to read something rare and interesting, will secure a copy of "Life and Travels of General Grant," by J. T. Headley.

Mr. John Jones was injured one day last week by being struck in the face by the end of a plank at Lockard's Car Shops.

Matthew McHenry, of Jackson, brought three fine saddles of venison to town on Tuesday. We learn they were captured on the North Mountain by himself and Mr. Redline.

H. W. Sloan and N. J. Hendershott returned from Washington city on Wednesday, after a week's visit. They attended the unveiling of the Thomas statue.

The Original Tennessee Colored Jubilee Singers will give a concert at the Opera House on Friday evening Nov. 28th. Admission, 25 and 35 cents.

New signs appear to be the order of the day S. A. Wilson and Peter Billmeyer have placed them in front of their respective places of business.

Hon. J. J. Metzgar, of Williamsport, has been employed to defend W. D. Spearman, the Sullivan county murderer, an account of whose crime we published a few weeks ago.

The audit in the matter of the indebtedness of Centralia borough will be held at the office of C. B. Brockway, Esq., to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The subscription list of the COLUMBIAN has been reduced during the past four years by cutting off nearly 800 names of those who would not or could not pay for the paper. And yet it has the largest list in the county.

The firm of J. Sharpless & Son has been dissolved, Daniel Laycock having bought the interest of Joseph Sharpless. We wish the new firm success, and they will certainly have it if industry can accomplish it.

The attention of the lawyers has been considerably occupied during the last few weeks with audits. There has been an unusually large number of them and they have been continued from time to time.

There was a royal dinner at the City Hotel on Thanksgiving day. The guests sat down to a table groaning under its weght of roast venison, turkey, and all the delicacies of the season. "Cooney" captured one of McHenry's deer.

L. E. Waller, Esq., returned from Europe in the steamship Indiana, and reached home on Saturday last. His many friends gave him a hearty welcome. He was absent nearly four months and his travels covered all places of interest in Great Britain and the continent.

Mr. Peter Solleder will please accept our thanks for a fine fat pheasant. He went out last Saturday afternoon, and in the hollow above town captured two pheasants, a rabbit and a quail. Game is scarce and wild this season, but Peter can find it when there is any about, and when he sees it, he generally brings it down.

Mr. C. E. Conner is canvassing this county for the sale of a book entitled, "Life and Travels of Gen Grant," by J. T. Headly. The volume contains 850 pages, and has 200 fine illustrations. The reputation of the author will make a ready sale for this work in every household. Price in cloth, $3.50. Leather, $4.00. Turkey morocco, $6.00.

The play of "Camille" was well attended at the Opera House last Friday evening. Miss Coombs is a fine actress, and her delineation of the character has gained her a wide reputation. Her acting is easy and natural and her costumes elegant and expensive. The support was not very strong, but better than that of the average travelling troupe. We hope she will come again.

Lloyd Richie and Samuel Gonn were brought here on Monday morning on their way to Williamsport under a charge of robbing the house of Thomas Streburgh near Montoursville, on the night of the 19th inst. Among other articles the thieves took a gold and a silver watch, several pairs of boots, a bag of money, three coats and a lap robe. On Sunday night Mr. Streburgh and a constable went to Espy and found some of these articles at Richie's house. His wife threw one of the watches into the stove on the approach of the officer, but it was recovered considerably damaged. Other goods were also found but not identified, and it is supposed they are the proceeds of other robberies. The party, consisting of the two prisoners, and their captors, took breakfast at the City Hotel, and then drove on to Williamsport.

Try Jacoby's celebrated "Chincoteagues and Choptank" oysters. 25 cents quart. Solid meat. Try 'em.

If you wish to secure a nice christmas present for your father, mother, brother, sister or friend, get a copy of "Life and Travels of Gen. Grant," by J. T. Headly.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

The rain of last week, which was so welcome, was not enough to fill the wells at the upper end of town. Several families still have to carry their water from a distance.

The hunters have returned from the North Mountain but minus any venison.

The turkeys and chickens appear to be suffering about this time. Probably Thanksgiving has something to do with it.

Mrs. McHenry at the upper end of town has been quite ill for the past week.

John Green is expecting to leave soon. We shall miss him much.

The members of the M. E. Church gave a Thanksgiving dinner on the 27th.

The Lyceum exercises at the Academy on Monday evening were very good indeed.

Business appears to be quite good here now. Mr. Low has a large stock of goods and appears to be selling rapidly. Mr. Stewart and Sloan also appear to be busy.

PLEASANT RIDERHOOD.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

November 19, 1879.

Council met pursuant to the call of the President. All the members except Rabb being present. A petition was presented by J. P. Tustin asking for a lamp post at or near the African M. E. Church on Rock street. C. W. Willer, Esq., requested the Council to erect two lamp posts at or near the D. L. & W. R. R. depot. The Secretary read petition for the erection of lamp posts on Sixth street at Iron and Catharine; whereupon it was ordered that the petitions above referred to be received and filed for consideration. Mr. Drinker offered the following resolution which had been presented Sept. 4, viz: "That hereafter all parties desiring and asking for the erection of lamp posts shall accompany their petition for the same with a guarantee that they will pay for the erection of the same." The motion was not seconded.

An application for a crossing over Fifth street on East was made which after discussion was deferred to some future time. It was ordered that the petition presented for the grading and paving of Fifth street west of Market and the lignting of the same be laid on the table for the reason that it was not drawn or presented in form. It was also ordered that the petition presented at last regular meeting for numerous crossings and for the erection of several lamp posts—all in Scott town be laid on the table.

Mr. Holmes stated that he understands that the Council could make no such contract with the Water Company as contemplated because of a late decision of the Supreme Court, and the Council directed that both petition and remonstrance be laid on the table. Upon motion it was ordered that a lamp post be erected on Market street at the crossing of the D. L. & W. R. R. and one on First street as petitioned for if said petitioners agree to pay for the same.

The following bills were approved and the Secretary was directed to draw orders for the same:

D. Laycock, for various police,	$12 00
Bloomsburg Gas Co. for Oct.	64 00
A. C. Rabb, coal oil,	3 15
A. J. Evans, room rent,	24 00
M. C. Woodward, Constable,	9 83
Sharpless & Son, Grate at Lockup,	3 75
Secretary, salary,	15 00
Street Commissioner's return,	190 51
	$322 24

On motion adjourned.

CATAWISSA NEWS.

That terrible disease diptheria still continues to rage in our town. Every one supposed that the cold weather would cause it to abate, but so far it has had no effect upon it. New cases are reported every day. At this writing Sallie, daughter of Calvin DeHart is very sick. We hope she may recover as she is one of the brightest little ones in town. [As we go to press we learn that this little girl is dead.—ED.] A daughter of Geo. Manhart is also very low.

The street lamp fever has struck this place and our business men are having them erected in different parts of the town. J. K. Sharpless & Sons led off with one on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, which was immediately followed by the erection of one by J. K. Sharpless at his residence and Gilbert & Kline at their place of business. We understand that many more will follow and when completed there will be about twenty street lamps in the town. It is a much needed improvement and too much credit cannot be given to the gentlemen who have come forward and contributed of their means for the improvement of the town.

A row occurred in the Susquehanna Hotel Monday afternoon which was caused by the landlord refusing to give liquor to Jerry Frederick. After having chased Jacob with a club through the hotel several times he went into the dining room and used the club on the dishes on the table, (which was bad for the dishes), from thence he went to the kitchen and succeeded in frightening the girls. About this time Constable Mensch appeared on the scene and (after first making sure of the club) arrested Jerry and took him before Justice Ellis, who, after a hearing, bound him over for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. William Schlee proposes erecting a dwelling house on his lot on the Mill Road.

The building which is being erected by Mr. H. J. Clark of your place and of which Daniel Walter is the contractor is about completed. It certainly reflects a great deal of credit upon Mr. Walter, as it is finished throughout in a workmanlike manner.

Mr. S. B. Deimer's new store room is nearly ready for occupancy. We understand Mr. D. proposes moving about the first of December.

Mr. C. F. Harder has a contract for the erection of a dwelling house for Mr. S. D. Rinard. The house is to be built on Fourth street

G. L. Kostenbauder & Co. are having the well in front of the hotel sunk deeper. During the present drouth many of our wells have gone dry and the owners thereof are endeavoring to provide against that happening in the future. They could find no better time for that work than the present.

The excursion to Philadelphia which was to have passed through Catawissa on the P. & R railroad on Tuesday was a failure. Undoubtedly Reify the newly promoted conductor who was to have run the train feels badly.

Mr. G. W. Spalding has returned from Philadelphia where he has been having an operation performed upon his eyes.

Thanksgiving was duly observed in Catawissa. Many turkeys were sacrificed in order to render the thanksgiving more complete.

REPORTER

It is becoming the fashion, at distinguished weddings in Paris, for page boys to be substituted for bridesmaids. They are all dressed alike, mostly in red or blue velvet or satin, with silk stockings and gold buckles, and, for their business, have to attend on the bride, carry her prayer book and bouquet, support her train and veil, and generally be at her bidding all the day. Young brothers, or relatives under 12 years of age, are usually selected for the office.

Water Supply.

While little has been said lately about water works, the company has not been idle. Plans and specifications for erecting works on Fishingcreek and furnishing the town with water by pumping into a reservoir, have been obtained of H. P. M. Birkenbine, an experienced engineer, and everything is in readiness to proceed. The only question now is whether the Town will take water for fire protection. Works can be erected that will furnish an abundant supply to all private consumers and manufactories, for a little more than one half what it will cost to make a complete fire protection. The pipes and reservoir would be smaller, the engines much less expensive, and the fire hydrants entirely dispensed with. We do not believe that the citizens of Bloomsburg will permit water works to be put in without affording any means of extinguishing fires. With the proposed system, five one-inch streams could be turned on any point in the town. But for this luxury the town must pay a reasonable price, and we have no doubt but that the Town Council will make a fair contract with the water company for public purposes. We publish below the report of the engineer;

REPORT UPON A WATER SUPPLY FOR BLOOMSBURG, PA.

REV. D. J. WALLER, President of the Bloomsburg Water Company,

Dear Sir:—In preparing plans for a water supply for Bloomsburg, care has been taken to make everything complete, durable and effective. Nothing of a temporary or perishable nature is proposed, nor has anything been wasted upon mere ornamentation, except so much as will make the works appear respectable and sightly. The machinery is made of the best and most durable material, with ample strength of parts, generous surfaces, and simple in arrangement. The pipes are of full weight, and tested to more than double the maximum strain that can ever be brought to bear upon them. The stop-valves have all their faces and moving parts of gun metal, and the fire hydrants are of the most simple, durable, and reliable character. In the construction of the reservoir nothing requiring attention or repairs is proposed.

In arranging these works all the requisites of a complete town supply have been kept in mind.

1st. For household purposes the quality is the paramount consideration. The water flowing in Fishingcreek can scarcely be excelled in desirableness for drinking and culinary purposes except when made turbid by freshets. It is a generally admitted fact that for a water supply the water of large streams is the most desirable. Foreign matter is principally held in suspension and not in solution as is the case with underground water from wells or springs. Running water becomes thoroughly mixed, aerated, and purified by the action and reaction of foreign matter, the oxygen in the water and exposure to light and the rays of the sun. In designing the reservoir it has been so arranged that these purifying agencies will go on, and matter held in suspension sunk to the bottom, while much that is in solution will be dissipated, and the water furnished to the town will be of better quality for household purposes than that procured from the majority of the wells from which the citizens now draw their supply. The arrangement of the reservoir is such that ordinarily the purer water will only be supplied. No process of filtration alone will do so much to improve the quality of water as storing it in properly arranged reservoirs. If filtering is well and thoroughly done the water may be pellucid, but the impurities held in solution will remain unchanged.

2d. River water for manufacturing and laundry purposes is more desirable than the water from most of the wells in old closely built towns. Well water if not hard from mineral salts taken up in its passage through the earth, frequently becomes so from salts resulting from the offal and refuse matter deposited in or upon the surface of the ground. The water from the proposed works will be under a generous pressure so that it may be led into any part of a dwelling or factory. The water may also be used, by means of simple motors, for light powers, such as propelling printing presses, etc., or when the work is only required at intervals, such as working elevators. The water rent can be made less than the extra insurance rates charged when steam is used.

3d. Fire-protection. In the well built towns of Pennsylvania fires are of comparative rare occurrence, and if they do break out they are generally limited to the place in which they originated. Yet they are sufficiently frequent and disastrous as to make it prudent to pay high rates of insurance, and keep the owners of property in constant anxiety in regard to this destroying element. Notwithstanding the comparative low insurance rates charged in towns as substantially built as Bloomsburg, the aggregate sum paid in premiums upon policies will be found to be sufficiently great as to make any arrangement, which would allow of a reduction of rates, and at the same time increased security be of sufficient importance as to receive public attention.

With these considerations in view a system of works has been designed with a reliable and efficient fire protection. In those proposed for your town you will have one million gallons of water stored in the reservoir at a sufficient altitude to be projected upon all the buildings in the town, with but few exceptions. This would be sufficient water, if the reservoir was full, to play five efficient fire streams for fifteen hours continuously, within reach of the large mains, and two streams from the end of the smallest pipe, for 36 hours. In addition to this it is proposed to put in an apparatus by which the entire power of the pumping machinery can be brought to bear directly upon the distributing pipe of the town, and make every fire hydrant as effective as a fire engine, requiring simply to attach the hose and turn on the water, obviating the necessity of dragging a ponderous fire apparatus to the scene of conflagration, getting up steam, or the labor of working a hand engine. With this apparatus five streams can be thrown, at the same time, over any building in the vicinity of the six inch main, and the work kept up as long as the emergency may last. The pumping apparatus is designed expressly for this service, and consists of two pumping engines and two boilers. The engines combined are equal to seventy-five horse power. The fire hydrants have been designed with special reference to this service, and are double, that is two distinct hydrants upon a common base, and enclosed in one case. They are of the most simple construction possible, and made of material which is almost indestructible. They should be placed close together so that a number of streams can be concentrated upon one point so that two men at most can draw sufficient hose, attach and put it into service immediately upon the alarm of fire. The earlier it is possible to bring a stream to bear the less the loss and the less the danger of its becoming unmanageable. When the value of the works, as proposed, as a fire-protection becomes fully understood and realized it will no doubt be found that the saving in insurance rates will more than pay the entire interest of the cost of the works, without taking into account the additional security against fire, and the impossibility of any fire becoming wide spread or disastrous. Such a fire protection adds to the cost of the works, because it makes more powerful pumping machinery necessary, which in these works has fully four times the capacity required for a simple town supply. The pumping engines and boilers are duplicates. The boilers are of an expensive kind, so as to admit of raising and generating steam with great rapidity. Larger and stronger pipes are also necessary. The apparatus for controlling and changing the works from reservoir to direct pumping, and the fire hydrants all contribute to make the works more expensive.

When works are constructed by a company there are no means by which they can receive any remuneration for the advantages of a complete fire protection and the security which it gives, except by payment in some way from the public treasury. This is generally done by an annual tax upon the fire hydrants, and varies according to the character of the works and value of the protection given.

You also directed me to make an estimate for procuring a supply by pumping with water power from Kelchner's mill. At extreme low water this power is only equal to about ten horse; and that only for a portion of the day. This would deliver into a reservoir in town 200,000 gallons of water per day. A supply sufficient for the present demands of the town. It will require about 13,000 feet more of large feeding main to reach the centre of distribution. The interest on the cost of this extra pipe would make the water power more expensive than pumping by steam, even if the power could be procured and maintained without cost to the company; but this would make no provision for extra demands for water, such as for manufacturing power, fires, or the future growth of the town; and it would not be safe to construct works depending upon this limited power. Auxiliary steam pumping machinery would be necessary when greater volume or heavier pressure is required.

It was therefore not thought necessary to make a detailed estimate or plans for this water power works, but should you desire it, I will be pleased to prepare them.

For the present supply of your town the following distribution of pipe is suggested and shown upon the accompanying map. From the pumps to reservoir, and from reservoir to Second and Iron streets, 10 inch pipe. Iron—First to Second; Second—East to Market; Market—Second to Third; 8-inch pipe. Second—Market to West; Market—First to Second; First—Iron to Market; Market-Third to Lackawanna; East—Second to Seventh; Fifth—Market to East; Second—East to South Penn, 6-inch pipe. First—Market to Jefferson; Second—West to Leonard; Lackawanna—Market to East; Canal—West from Furnace; East—Seventh to Canal; Catharine—Fourth to Fifth; Centre—Fifth to Third; Iron—Fifth to Second; West—Second to third; B. I. Co's R. R.—Second to Fourth; Leonard-Second to Third, 4-inch pipe.

With this distribution, to make the fire-protection effective and complete, at least 50 fire hydrants should be erected. These have not been located upon the map of distribution as they can be better fixed when the number to be set has been determined upon. The shorter the distance between the hydrants the less quantity of hose will be required to reach and concentrate streams of water upon a burning building. Fire hydrants if properly constructed require practically no repairs or renewals, while hose is perishable and requires constant care and frequent renewals.

Cost of operating the works. With the ample reservoir proposed you will require but one person to run the engine and take entire charge of the works, as the pumping will require but an hour or two each day. The quantity of coal consumed will depend upon the amount of water pumped. One pound will put about one hundred gallons into the reservoir. For the ordinary supply of the town, and banking fires, say one ton per week, unless you have water takers requiring an unusual large quantity, such as manufactories, water motors, or large public fountains. The oil, packing, etc., will amount to but a small sum; and with the character of machinery proposed the repairs and renewals will cost but little. The total expenses of operating the Chambersburg water works is twelve hundred and seventy-five ($1275) dollars per annum, coal at $3.75 per 2000 pounds. These works are of the same character as those proposed for your town. They supply 375 water takers, two breweries, three water motors, manufactories, hotels, the Cumberland Valley R. R. their shops, and a large public fountain.

In concluding this report allow me to remind you of the additional value a copious supply of good water, under constant pressure, will give to every property in front of which the mains are laid, or which can have access to them, amounting in the aggregate to many times the cost of a properly constructed works. The value of a water service, always procurable in any part of a house, by simply turning a faucet as compared to the cost of wells and cisterns, the expense of keeping them up, and the severe labor of procuring the water from them can only be appreciated by those, who, having once enjoyed the luxury and advantages of hot and cold water in the kitchen and bath, have been forced to return to the laborious and unsatisfactory pumps for securing a water supply by manual labor at the pump handle, and transportation by buckets. When once your citizens have experienced the convenience and advantages of a public water supply, and fully tested its sanitary value, no price could induce them to part with it.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE.
November 19th, 1879.
152 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

A good parson complained to an elderly lady of his congregation that her daughter appeared to be wholly taken up with trifles or worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above. "You are certainly mistaken, sir," said she. "I know that the girl appears to an observer to be taken up with worldly things; but you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, [as she is a little cross eyed."

A new batch of libel suits were started in Scranton. J. C. Conn, of the *News Dealer*, brought suit against Frank Beamish, as many as he had formerly instituted against Conn. Beamish also sued F. P. Woodward, the Scranton correspondent of the *News Dealer* for libel, and the latter retaliated by obtaining a warrant for Beamish. All gave bail.

There are about 500 boats on the Schuylkill Canal, of which some 300 belong to the Reading Company, which is adding thirty or forty new ones to its fleet as fast as they can be built.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Parents cannot keep too careful a watch over their children, to prevent them from venturing on the ice before it has become thick enough to be safe. The smooth surface of a pond possesses an irresistible attraction for the average boy, and he will run the risk of a wetting, if nothing worse, at any time, to get a slide. Dozens of little fellows are drowned every year, and already some have perished, although the weather has hardly been cold enough to more than skim the surface of the water. It may seem unnecessary to warn fathers and mothers to guard their offspring, but the many cases occurring yearly of deaths by thin ice, prove conclusively that there ought to be stricter discipline enforced. It is far better to punish boys for disobedience than to have them brought home dripping and half frozen, or, perhaps, dead. Ice is a good thing in its way, but when it is thin it is a delusion and a snare.—*Wilkes Barre Record.*

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. Nov. 21-1y.

To be sold or exchanged for a farm anywhere in the neighborhood of the Susquehanna river. A desirable tavern stand on west Coal Street, Shenandoah, in one of the best locations in the Anthracite region, nearly new, built in 1875, and rents at present for $13 per month, and could easily be rented for $15. per month. For particulars apply to William Robinson, Boston Run, St. Nicholas P. O., Schuylkill county. Nov. 28-2w*

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

I deem it my duty to acquaint suffering humanity with the fact that St. Jacobs Oil is the most beneficial ever introduced; this I have practically tested. For the past sixteen years I have suffered with Rheumatism, and so severely that I was often robbed of my night's rest. A change of weather would have the most painful effect on me, for then I could move neither hands nor feet. I tried every known remedy, but of no avail; at last somebody recommended St. Jacob's Oil, and I concluded to try it, but with little hope for relief. Having hardly used half a bottle, the pains diminished, and to-day I am well and hardy once more. The small sum of fifty cents had cured me. Thomas Ott, St. Boniface, Pa.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000 Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf

Farmers Get Fooled

when they buy Butter Powders and colored salts, and big bottles of cheap coloring stuff, if they expect to get as good a Butter Color, as the Perfected Butter Color made by Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. The others have tried to imitate the excellence of this, the original color, but have wholly failed. **Farmers should use only the "Perfected."** Sold by **Druggists and Merchants** generally.

Business Notices

Rubbers at McKinney's.

5 salesmen at I. W. Hartman's and more to follow soon.

Conner still holds the fort up town. Call and see him.

Royal Safeguard Oil gives the safest, the softest, yet the most brilliant light of any oil in the world. Sold only by D. A. Creasy.

Highest cash market price paid for 200 good veal calves that weigh from 125 lbs. 140, 150, 160 and upwards Prices gone up at Lightstreet. Silas Young.
Nov. 21, 2-m.

Buy your figs ot Hartman Bros. for 15cts. per pound. Nov. 28 3-w.

Don't fail to call at Conner's before purchasing for the Holidays.

Buckwheat flour 56 cents per sack at Creasy's.

200 nice thrifty white shotes that weigh 35, 40, 50, 60 and 75 lbs; wanted at Light Street by Silas Young.
Nov. 21, 2-m.

Ladies' coats $3.00 to $12.50 at I. W. Hartman's

Fresh arrival of raisins, currants, maccaroni, tapiocas, cocoanuts, dates and figs at Conner's this week.

Wanted 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, at 25 cents per pound. And 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market price. SILAS YOUNG.
July 18-6m.

Christmas goods coming in every day at I. W. Hartman's.

Just received a full line of "Daisy" corsets, 50 cents at Creasy's

Admission free at McKinney's.

100 peices Dress goods 10cts. to $200 a yard at I. W. Hartman's.

A few cases of Men's coarse boots to be closed out at cost, at Creasy's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

"Wanted, 200 tons of good Rock Oak Bark at $5 per ton by Silas Young, Light Street. Sept. 19, 3m.

Don't buy Christmas presents until you see I. W. Hartman's great stock now opening.

A full line of Black cashmeres, 40, 50, 75 and $1.00, all wool at Creasy's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

I. W. Hartman's great combination store is full of customers now-a-days with cash and produce.

Buckwheat flour 56 cents a sack at Creasy's.

Finest Shaker dried corn in market, also all kinds of canned goods at Hartman Bros. Nov. 28th 3-w.

"A" sugar, 10 cents a pound at Creasy's.

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by SILAS YOUNG.
Sept. 19 3-m.

Carey's patent sewing machine needles, for all makes of machines at Creasy's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Appleton "A" muslin 7½cts. cash at I. W. Hartman's.

There is only one entrance to Creasy's store, but you can go in one door and buy as good goods as can be found in town.

Raisins, prunes, currants, peaches &c., cheap, at Hartman Bros. Nov. 28th 3w.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

A full line of Duplex shirts, laundried and unlaundried, for $1.00 at Creasy's.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.40
Oats, " "	.30
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	3.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	17.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.15 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.75 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.0 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pa., on

Monday, December 1st, 1879,

at one o'clock, p. m.,

all that certain house and lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., fronting on Market street, of said town, adjoining a lot now owned by E. J. Thornton, on the north, Mummey's Alley on the west, a lot of B. F. Hartman on the south, being thirty feet front and one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth, whereon are erected a two story brick dwelling house with a two story brick kitchen attached, a frame stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO, All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the corner of Jefferson alley and First street of said town: thence along the line of First street, westward one hundred and ninety-eight feet three inches to Oyer's alley; thence along the line of Oyer's alley southwardly two hundred and fourteen feet and six inches to Ridge alley; thence along the line of Ridge alley eastwardly one hundred and ninety-eight feet three inches to Jefferson alley; thence along the line of Jefferson alley northwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to the corner of Jefferson alley and First street, the place of beginning.

ALSO, The undivided one-third part of all that certain piece of ground with the water power thereto, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining Fishingcreek on the west, lands now owned by Reuben Hess on the east, and the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal on the north, whereon are erected a large 3-story Flouring or Grist Mill, a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings known as the aqueduct Grist Mill property.

ALSO, The undivided one ninth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of Isaac Hess, Joseph Pohe, McKelvy, Neal & Co., Joseph and A. B. Hess and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, containing about fifteen acres, being farm land, limestone quarrys and dump ground, whereon are erected six lime kilns and one lime house and blacksmith shop.

ALSO, The undivided one ninth of all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of McKelvy, Neal & Co., H. C. Barton, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company and L. W. Wooley containing about three and one-half acres, whereon are erected one lime house and kilns and one dwelling house.

ALSO, The undivided one-ninth of all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of R. W. M. & G. L. Low, the Pennsylvania Canal Company and Joseph Pohe, containing about four and one-half acres whereon are erected a two story stone store house, two dwelling houses and stable.

ALSO, The undivided one-ninth of all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Pohe and R. W. M. Low, containing about one acre whereon are erected three dwelling houses and a stable.

ALSO, The undivided one-ninth of all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of R. W. M. Low and L. W. Wooley, containing about one-fourth of an acre, whereon is erected a dwelling house.

ALSO, The undivided one-ninth of the undivided one-half of all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of Lafayette Creasy and McKelvy, Neal & Co., and others, containing about one-fourth of an acre.

ALSO, The undivided one-ninth of the undivided one-half of all that certain tract of land situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining the Susquehanna River on the north and lands of Stephen Gearhart on the east, lands of William Kelchner on the south, lands of Richard H. Aten on the west, containing thirty-two acres more or less, unimproved land.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. R. Drinker.

ALSO,

the following described real estate to-wit:

FIRST, All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., fronting on second or Main Street, of said town, adjoining an alley on the west, a lot of Alice Snyder on the south, a lot of Alice Snyder on the east, being —— feet in front on second street and in depth about one hundred and sixty feet, whereon are erected a two story brick store house, a two story frame shop, a large frame stable and wagon house and other out-buildings.

SECOND, All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining an alley on the north, an alley on the east, Third street on the south and a lot of Sarah Petrikin on the west, being fifty eight feet in width on Third street and about two hundred and fourteen feet in depth, used as a lumber yard.

THIRD, All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., fronting on Second street of said town, adjoining an alley on the west, an alley on the south and a lot of William Snyder's heirs on the east, being fifty feet in front and two hundred and fourteen feet in depth, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house with a one story kitchen attached, Ice House, a frame stable and other out-buildings.

FOURTH, All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., fronting on Canal street of said town adjoining a lot of Mathias Kindt on the west, the north branch of the Pennsylvania Canal on the south and lot of Mary B. Mendenhall on the east containing three quarters of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house.

FIFTH, All that certain tract of land situate in Pine Township, Columbia County, Pa., containing fifty acres more or less. Bounded and described as follows, on the east by land of Mary B. Mendenhall, on the west by land of Henry Richie and others, on the west by land of Hiram R. Kline and others, and on the north by other land of Elias Mendenhall, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

SIXTH, All that certain tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia County, Pa., containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, bounded and described as follows to-wit: adjoining lands of Mary B. Mendenhall on the east, land of Elias Mendenhall and others on the south, land of Michael Kessler and others on the west, and lands of Daniel Brewer and others on the north, it being a timber tract.

SEVENTH, The undivided one-half of all that certain tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia County, Pa., containing three hundred and fifty acres more or less, bounded and described as follows, to-w: adjoining lands of Valentine Kressler and others on the north, lands of George Stackhouse and others on the west, lands of George Young and others on the south and lands of Joshua Robbins and others on the east, whereon are erected two 2-story frame dwelling houses, two stables, a steam saw mill and other out-buildings.

EIGHTH, The undivided one-half of all that certain tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia County, Pa., containing seventy-four acres more or less, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: adjoining lands of John K. Young, on the east, by lands of John Lockard and others on the south, lands formerly of George Stackhouse on the west and lands of Mendenhall & Barton on the north whereon are erected an old house, being principally timber land.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Mendenhall.

FRREZE, Attorney. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
Terms Cash.
October 31, 1879—ts

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 12th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Dec. next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to, the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Dec. with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 13th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and in the one hundred and fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN. W. HOFFMAN,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 7—te Sheriff.

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AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BENSONS CAPCINE | CAPCINE | POROUS PLASTER

OVER 2,000 DRUGGISTS

*Have signed the following remarkable paper, the signature of which can be seen at our office; Messrs

Young Folks.

How Some Dolls Broke the Law.

At William Hackett's dingy, cramped quarters in London, there were three very busy people. These were Mrs. Hackett, Miss Hackett, and Master Hackett. They were working upstairs in an attic room, sitting about a table on which there were dolls, doll-heads, doll-bodies. All about the room were boxes of dolls, undressed, except for those inevitable little paper-cambric slips which seem to embody the only inalienable right that dolls have in this world.

Were the Hacketts—Mrs., Miss and Master—dressing dolls to help out belated Santa Claus? No. Were they making dolls? Again, no. They were unmaking the creatures.

First, the lovely dears were beheaded. Then they were ripped open about where their clavicles would have been if the doll-makers hadn't left the clavicles out of the darlings. When they were all ripped, and gaping in a ghastly way from shoulder to shoulder, they were emptied of what would have been their vital organs if it hadn't been sawdust. Then the heads and bodies were stuffed like Thanksgiving turkey, pot, however, with oysters or curry force meat, but with costly laces,—laces fit to adorn a duchess.

Mr. William Hackett was going to emigrate to America. He was going to open a toy-shop and a lace-shop in the United States, and make his fortune. He had put his means, the gatherings and savings of thirty years of work and economy, into fine laces.

* * * * * * *

When the custom-house officials boarded the incoming steamer, Mr. Hackett, without hesitation, reported his dolls and toys, and stood by while his wares were rummaged so roughly that Master Hackett, also standing by, thought that some of the doll-heads must surely burst open and let out their secrets. But the investigation ended without any cracked skulls; duty was paid on the dolls, while the laces passed in free.

The Hacketts, in good humor, took rooms, and again the dolls were beheaded, disemboweled and reconstructed. The laces were worked over and carded; a toy shop was opened, and Master Hackett, instead of going off to fight the Indians, and to get scalped, was set to keep it, while Miss Hackett presided over the lace-shop. You and I know why her laces could be sold at low prices—low prices bring quick sales,—thus Mr. Hackett soon found himself back in London, ready to bring out another lot of immigrant dolls, to find homes in little Yankee girls' hearts. In the meantime, some things had happened,—among others, the Chicago fire. By this, many and many a little girl was left doll-less, and many a boy top-less. All over the country, from New England and New York and Ohio, and the great Northwest and the Pacific coast, while mammas were boiling and baking, and packing boxes of clothing for the burnt-out folks, and papas were giving their checks freely, the dear little boys and girls were getting tops and dressing dollies to comfort the burnt-out children.

And Santa Claus, you must know, was one of the heaviest sufferers from the great fire. Thousands and thousands of his Christmas toys were destroyed. But when the great holiday came around, the children in the land stood by their blessed old saint and friend. Many a christmas-box they sent to Chicago for this and that burnt-out Sunday-school. And so it came that there was a Christmas-tree for a certain Presbyterian Sunday-school in Chicago, all of whose gifts had been sent by children of nobody-knew-what-places; that is to say, nobody knew by the time the articles had reached the tree.

Among other things on this certain tree was a wonderful dolly, in a marvelous dress of pink gauze.

"If I could have that," said Josie Hawley, "I'd stop crying about my burnt-up dolly."

"Why don't you pray to get it," said Patsy Clark. "I've been praying for that picture-book up there ever since I first saw it."

"Well, I will," said little Josie.

She put her hands up to her eyes, and looking through her fingers to keep the coveted dolly in sight, she said:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake"——

"Is that the right way? I pray the'——Santa Claus has looked it down!" she cried.

A lady had just whispered to Santa Claus. He was looking straight into Josie's eager face.

"This beautiful doll," he said, "is for the good little girl, Josie Hawley."

Oh! where was the little girl who had sent that pretty doll? She ought to have been there to see Josie's radiant, happy face, as two eager arms were reached out to receive the beauty.

One day, in the following January, Mrs. Hawley was thinking, in despondent mood, of her ruined fortunes, when Josie ran into the room, saying:

"Come quick, Mamma! My dolly is drowned all to pieces in the baf-tub."

"Why, Josie, what have you been doing?" said Mamma, hastening to the bath-room.

"I gave her a baf; her wanted a baf so bad," said Josie.

There, in and on the booming deep, with a cataract roaring from the open faucet, was the beautiful dolly, all unpasted. One fair foot and the fairer head had gone to the bottom of the tub. The beautiful unglued curls were floating in a tangled maze on the restless waves.

"And what is this?" said Mamma, as, having rescued the other parts, her hand plunged and brought up the head. Dripping honiton lace was hanging from it. "Did anybody ever?" continued Mamma, pulling at the lace, and drawing out yard after yard.

Further investigation followed; dolly was dissected, and a marvelous anatomical structure was revealed. You see how it was, do you not? It was one of the Hackett dolls which, by mistake, did not get its lace insides taken out, on its arrival in America.

Of course, the matter couldn't be kept out of the papers; it was published far and wide. I presume you read an account of it. Some custom-house officers did, and the Hacketts did not. They took a London paper, setting it down that American Newspapers were sensational and unreliable. The custom-house folks had their explanation about the lace-stuffed doll; the lace was smuggled lace. They wrote it down on their memories' tablets, "Beware of dolls!" Mr. Hackett was coming in on a second venture while this inscription was fresh on the tablets.

When his dolls were exposed for inspection, the investigator took one in his hand. It was a beautiful creature, with long Saxon curls, black eyes, bright cheeks and a rose-bud mouth. There is surely not a little girl in all the world who could have looked at it without a flutter. What do you think that hard-hearted officer? He took the head in his right hand, the bright face against his great palm, while the left grasped the darling just over the little heart, if there had been a heart in its body. He laid the neck across the box's edge and broke the pretty head off, so that it would have bothered Master Hackett, expert that he was, to reconstruct that doll.

Doubtless, there never was another lot of dolls that paid a higher fee than Mr. Hackett's for admission into our country.

Sarah Winter Kellogg; St. Nicholas, November.

Items.

—Two centuries ago tea was scarcely known in Europe.

—Keep your bowels and kidneys in healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort.

—Chicago has seven hundred hackmen, and if you ever go there you will wonder how the whole seven hundred can get hold of your carpet-bag and boiler into your left ear at once.

Ask your druggist for 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.' It will drive out bad blood, give you health and a long life.

—'Done on my own hook' is now rendered 'executed on the responsibility of my own personal curve.'

—Girls, don't be afraid to work. Ruth gleaned in the harvest-field, and got just as good Boaz any girl in the neighborhood.

—Constipation, sick headache, and biliousness cured by 'Sellers' Liver Pills.' Try them. 25c. per box.

—One cannot help thinking, since the policemen have come to carry their clubs, what if the desperado should happen to get the club away, and make the first use of it on the head of the policeman?

'What part,' asked a Sunday school teacher, 'of the burial of Sire John Moore do you like best? He was thoughtful for a moment and then replied, 'few and short were the prayers we said.'

—A new lace pin represents a hound chasing a hare through the tall grass and ferns. The design is worked out in filigree between two bars of burnished gold.

—New materials for fall costumes have the colorings and effects of India cashmere shawls. Some of these are in stripes, with small palm leaves forming the stripes.

—A costume stylishly made, of any material and after the fashion of any period, is fashionable and in good taste at the present moment. Ladies never had so wide a range in dressing as they have now.

—For married ladies pretty evening dresses are made of light-colored foulard, trimmed with Indian silk in cashmere patterns. They are fashioned very much like walking costumes, excepting that the bodice is made open in a square or V shape.

—Be wise in time and procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which always cures Coughs and colds, and prevents consumption. 25 cents, large size 50 cents.

—No low bodices are worn for dinner dresses this time of the year, but only the open bodice, with some pretty fichu or parure of tulle and lace. The full lace ruche is fashionable by way of colerette, and the boquet de corsage is put up quite high in the neck on the left shoulder.

—The painer scarfs which are attached to the lower edge of basques are shirred short in front, and again on the side seams of the back. They are fastened behind by large bows. The underskirts worn with these basques are slightly shirred on the lining, and have bands of the same stuff as that of the scarf set down on each seam.

—In giving geography lessons, a school master down East asked a boy, 'What State do you live in?' To which the boy drawled through his nose in reply, 'A state of *sin and misery!*'

—One of our cotemporaries, says that the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, heads an article, 'Who shall Lead?' A very brief examination of Hoyle will show that the man next the dealer should do so.

"My Back Aches So,

and I feel miserably" said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidney is wonderful.

—'My son,' said an American father, 'how could you marry an Irish girl?' 'Why father, I'm not able to keep two women—If I'd marry a Yankee girl I'd have to hire an Irish girl to take care of her.'

—An unsuccessful vocalist went to the poor house and delighted the inmates by his singing. He said it was a natural thing for him to do, as he had been singing to poor houses ever since he began his career.

—A lover's alarm clock has been introduced. At ten o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open, and a man with a dressing gown and cap on glided out, holding in his hand a card inscribed "Good night," As he bows and smilingly retires back into the clock the young man takes the hint, says "good night" to the fair daughter and departs.

—He coughed! he coughed! His eyes ran, he looked redder in the face than a lobster. But 'Sellers' Cough Syrup' cured him.

—The manufacture of hinges is largely carried on in the Vermont Penitentiary, and when a man is sent there, his friends say he has taken a voyage to the "Hingies"

—The following is a genuine copy of a bill made out by the hostler of an inn in a village in Dorsetshire, England: 'Aforetheos (hay for the horse), 3d.; cliniuosangha (cleaning horse and chase), 4d.; briuinsimomigin (bringing him home again), 6d.; total, 1s. 1d.'

A Lady's Wish.

'Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and as soft as yours,' said a lady to her friend. 'You can easily make it so,' answered the friend. 'How?' inquired the first lady. 'By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health It did so for me, as you observe.' Read o it.

Common salt is essential to animal existence, forming an important constituent of their bodies. Neither tissue nor cartilage can exist without it. It is the preserver of the system from putrefaction, the source of the hydrochloric acid that is necessary to digestion. Given to poultry in quantities that would seem suitable as seasoning of human food, it is conducive to health. Poultry seek eagerly for it; hence we may suppose the demand their nature makes for it.

Dr. Mott's Endorsement of Speer's Port Grape Wine.

The following from the celebrated Dr. Mott of New York, speaks wonders for Mr. Speer's efforts to raise the Oporto Grape in New Jersey:

62 Madison Avenue,
New York, April 11, 1878.

Mr. Alfred Speer.—Dear Sir: The visit which I made last year to your Vineyards, wine-presses and vaults at Passaic, N. J., satisfied me thoroughly that the wines manufactured by you are pure and unadulterated, and the very best that can be offered to the public for medicinal uses.

Acting upon my favorable impressions at the time, I have since recommended the Port Wine; more particularly in my practice, and am satisfied, with marked benefit to my patients.

There can be no better proof to the doubting mind, as to the Wine being made of the finest Oporto Grape, than a visit to the acres of land covered with the vine bearing the luxuriant fruit Wishing you success in your praiseworthy enterprise.

I remain respectfully yours,
Alex B. Mott, M. D.

Prof. of Surgery, Bellevue Hosp. Med'l College, &c., &c. For sale by C. A. Kleim Bloomsburg Pa.

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CATARRH

THE EYE, EAR, and THROAT

Successfully Treated with

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Success is the test of merit, and success in the treatment of catarrhal affections, after so many miserable failures, means unusual and exquisite curative properties in the remedy used. Dose Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh possess such properties? The evidence, in the shape of unsolicited testimonials from the most responsible people in all sections of the country, must be conclusive on this point. Fever, we believe, in the history of popular medicines has such valuable testimony been accorded. Every testimonial is a fact of any remedy that is in the possession of the proprietors of Sanford's Radical Cure. A fair, honest trial, which does not represent a thousand dollars spent for worthless nostrums which are forced by a prominent notice in their favor. People of wealth and refinement in all parts of the country gladly admit its superiority over any method of cure known to the regular medical profession, but shun the publicity inseparable to a patent medicine. Hence the testimonials in our possession represent but a small part of those withheld for the reasons mentioned. The following unsolicited testimonial from HENRY WELLS, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, is an unspoken endorsement of which we are justly proud.

INVALUABLE.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen—I feel it my duty for some months left in a state that I can call nothing humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of Sanford's Radical Cure, or Dr. Sanford's Catarrh Cure. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have left the office. The entire membranous system had become inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very much down about specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefited thereby. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use to me is wonderful, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

This statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed), my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS,
Aurora, N. Y., June, 1876. of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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ALWAYS CURES.

Enlarged Spleen.

This is to certify that I have been using your Collins' Voltaic Plasters for Enlargement of the Spleen and Depression in the Stomach, and they have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever used. I would highly recommend them to all suffering from the effects of pain and inflammation.

Pickering, Mo., June 28, 1877. J. W. Sells.

Severe Pain.

Having occasion to use a remedy for a very severe pain in my side I tried one of your Collins' Voltaic Plasters, and in twenty-four hours the pain was entirely removed. J. R. Sammis,
Ass't Cashier First Nat. Bank.
Winona, Minn., June 19, 1877.

Weaknesses.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters give the best satisfaction here of anything that has been tried, for Lameness and Weakness of the Back. Please send more right away. James Lewis.
Bryant, Ill., June 16, 1877.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain Collins' Voltaic Plaster, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by Weeks & Potter, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to set effectually."

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C. S. HOGABOM, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

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WINE

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FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County

Its Invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape, from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.
June 27, 1878-tf

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

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oct 3, 79-1y.

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Cannot be excelled for the cure of Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated, Protruding and Itching Piles.

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, to give instant relief, and cure in the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks. If used as directed. Unlimited number of testimonials can be given if desired, but all we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other means have failed. Sold by all dealers in medicines. 50 cents per bottle. Send for pamphlet, free.

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ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad Differing from all others, in combination with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES as the Muscles relax, as they will in WEAK PARTS. No rupture can escape. The Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is cheap, and sent by mail. Circulars free.

Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Oct. 17,-13w a & s

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Columbia County s. s.
Among the Records and proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for said County, under alls it is thus contained.
In the matter of the Auditor's report of C. B. Brockway, to distribute money in Court amongst the creditors of Centralia Borough No. 18, Feb. T. 1875.
And now Oct. 23, 1879, on motion of S. Knorr, the report is referred to C. B. Brockway, Esq. Auditor, to ascertain the order in which the judgements of the borough should be paid; the money now ordered to be paid into Court, being raised by mandate, the Act of Assembly of 1872 directing a special tax having expired.
By the Court.
Certified from the Records Oct. 23, 1879.
WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk Q. S.
The Auditor in the above case will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, Nov. 29th, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. in pursuance of above rule.
C. B. BROCKWAY
Oct 31,-6w Auditor.

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